SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1899.

Subscription by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month. ... BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month .. Postage to foreign countries added. THE BUN, New York City.

Pants-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fu authication wish to have resected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Consolidation.

Comptroller Coler's address, delivered at the Cooper Union hall on Friday night contained complaints against consolida tion which it is idle to dwell upon except for the purpose of remedying faults without disturbing the fundamental conditions that exist. We are consolidated, and consolidated we will stay. Disintegration is not the order of the day.

Looking over the city as it is, and as it will remain, the Comptroller sketches in his mind developments on a scale which under the policy he favors would soon make the city's debt a thousand millions of dollars instead of the two hundred and fifty millions that it is.

Before urging a deeper plunge into municipal ownership its professed friends should answer this question: Do they really advocate it for the general good? If they do they will first of all put their foot firmly on the prevailing system of favoritism in the shape of high salaries and wages arbitrarily fixed by political demagogy, and permit the public to get its work done at whatever degree of economy the state of industry allows.

New York.

The general prosperity of our country continues to be the theme of national comment and congratulation, and fitting attention to it has been paid in THE SUN. Nevertheless, we do not think that full justice has been done in popular observation to the exceedingly pleasant state of affairs that prevails in our own city. Never before were people in this town so comfortable and well off. Never before was there so much money in circulation, business so brisk and profitable, the social and intellectual atmosphere clearer or more bracing, and the happiness of the entire community greater.

Our streets are jammed with well dresses. and prosperous looking men and women. By day the shops and stores are filled with purchasers, and the wares displayed are rich and costly. At night the theatres and other places of public resort are the scenes of gayety and splendor. The theatrical attractions presented this winter are of an unusually high grade, and they are attended by throngs larger than ever previously recorded, who cheerfully pay high prices of admission, and do not grumble at the extortionate demands made for choice seats, or sometimes for any seat at all, by speculators. The hotels have been occupled for months by visitors from out of town, who seem to be plenteously provided with money and have come here to spend it; while the restaurants of the more expensive class are so crowded at the dinner hour that seats at table are obtained almost as matters of favor. Poverty shows its ever present face with comparative rarity, and the few cases of distress and suffering that become known meet ready succor from warm hearts and abundant pockets. While the social season proper has hardly begun, it can safely be prophesied that it will be one of the most, if not the most, brilliant our city has known; and Mr. MAURICE GRAU will undoubtedly have reason to thank his lucky stars that he lived to give performances of grand opera in New York in the season of 1899-1900

The demand for labor is great and not easily satisfied. The building operations and physical growth of our city are of almost incredible magnitude and of ever increasing beauty. On Morningside Heights the pillars of the new Cathedral loom full of majestic promise, and in Madison Square stands the great Arch, the most thrilling and glorious monument in the land, that no American can ever see without a sound in his heart of rolling drums and pealing trumpets. We trust that it will soon take an enduring form. Not more does it commemorate Dewey and the heroes of the war just ended than New York's own artists and sculptors inspired by patriotic fire. Here lives and breathes our great city, happy, radiant and supreme.

The cloud, sometimes big and sometimes tiny, that so often hovers over our Thanksgiving festival will not darken it this year. Never have we had so much to be thankful for and so little to give us trouble in the mind or heart.

The French Ministry Upheld.

Last week's proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies must have surprised many persons because they falsified the predictions of those who, recalling the circumstances under which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU took office, assumed that his Ministry could not survive the reassembling of Parliament. As a matter of fact, the hostile preparations made during the recess by M. MELINE and other Anti-Revisionists proved ineffectual, and the Cabinet secured a vote of confidence by a majority of 125; this, it will be observed, was five times larger than the majority by which the present Ministers, when appointed, were confirmed. What has happened to make them so much stronger than they originally were, and to give some assurance of stability to a combination supposed to be ephemeral?

The wording of the resolution which was accepted by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU and which was carried with unexpected case, reveals the fundamental motive that impelled most of the sincere Republicans to rally to the support of a Cabinet which they had at first regarded as an unsatis factory makeshift. The successful motion ran: "The Chamber, approving of the acts of the Government for the defence of the Republic, passes to the order of the day. In other words, those Deputies, still, luckily for France, in the majority, who care more for the maintenance of free institutions than for the triumph of any particular faction, desired to commend the arrest of reactionist conspirators, and refused to pursue a course that would be construed as discountenacing the trial of the accused persons now proceeding before the High Court of Justice. It is not easy to see how M. MELINE, who spoke and voted against the motion, can reconcile his attitude with his professed devotion to

the Republican régime; for, obviously, had the motion been rejected, DEBOULEDE, GUÉRIN and their accomplices would have borne themselves more defiantly than ever, their prosecution would have degenerated into a farce, and the exercise of judicial functions by the Senate would have been discredited.

ecclesiastical influence in secular affairs is

bitterly resented. Consequently, even

those Republicans who honestly opposed a

revision of DREYFUS's first sentence, be-

came restless when they saw the Jesuits

and other Catholic orders arrayed on the

same side. They might themselves deem

it expedient for the sake of preserving

respect for the army to permit an innocent

individual to be sacrificed, but they had no

intention of promoting thereby a coalition

between the army and the clergy. To meet

their views, M. WALDECK-ROUSSPAU, after

advising President LOUBER to pardon

DREYFUS, and after declaring a purpose

of proclaiming amnesty to all persons im

plicated in the affair, announced that the

laws will be rigorously enforced against

those religious orders, which, profiting by

ministerial toleration or indifference, have

continued to perform educational functions.

Repelling on the one hand the Socialist de

mand for the abolition of the Concordat

and pledging himself to fulfil the obliga-

tions of the State as regards the episcopate

and the secular priests, the Premier said as

distinctly, on the other hand, that the un-

authorized religious orders need expect no

indulgence from him not warranted by a

It was indispensable to separate the friends

of the army from the friends of the religious

orders, if the present Ministry was to be

sustained. How were the former to be pro-

pitiated? The conciliation was effected or

attempted by the amnesty programme

which, however distasteful to the champions

of DREYFUS, seems to be cordially ap-

proved by a large majority of patriotic

Frenchmen, who hold that the judicial ex-

posure and punishment of MERCIER and

other Generals and officers connected with

the headquarters staff, however desirable

from the view-point of abstract justice,

would be fatal to the maintenance of disci-

pline in the ranks of the French conscripts.

To many foreign onlookers this opinion

may appear unreasonable and even casuis-

tical, compared with the principle that the

truth ought always to be spoken; never-

theless, the opinion unquestionably pre-

vails in France, and had to be reckoned

with by M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU, if he de-

Those Frenchmen who are openly or

ecretly hostile to the present Republican

régime must have ardently desired the

overthrow of the existing Cabinet, for this

would probably have been followed by the

The Mule Buyer and Mr. Kipling.

the Hills" and "Soldiers Three" give an in-

correct view of life, army and civil, in the

critics who complain that Mr. KIPLING has

told too much, has taken notes and printed

Probably the explanation is simple. Was

there ever a case where the professional

was prepared to admit that the layman was

capable of giving a clear notion of the ways

and habits, the life and customs of those

who followed his particular calling? The

seafaring man in particular is strong in his

scorn of the land-lubber who writes and

the other land-lubber who paints pictures

A jack tar would turn away in disgust

from a picture by TURNER because the first

thing to strike his eye would be the weird

rigging that the great master of light and

sunshine had placed upon his craft. In

the same way a story would be spoiled for

an army man if he discovered that the

writer had represented one of his charac-

ters as giving a wrong order, or had

neglected to show a proper familiarity with

the etiquette of advance guard, rear guard

and outposts. In the same way the Tailor

and Cutter of London, a sartorial publica-

tion which takes the art of dress very

seriously, recently accused a famous por-

trait painter of not paying proper attention

to the number of buttons that go on a gen-

front allowed by the rules of fashion.

tleman's coat and to the exposure of shirt

What the soldler and the sailor and the

tailor forget is that a thing may be a work

of art, quite irrespective of technical

faults. What TURNER tried for and Mr.

KIPLING tries for is atmosphere. And that

the one got it, and the other gets it,

nobody can deny. For example, in one of

the most famous of his stories, written

at an early age, Mr. KIPLING describes

an opium joint and the people who frequent

it. As a piece of impressionism that tells

what it means it is perfect. The pic-

ture is full of Oriental feeling and life.

It carries you east of Suez as you read, and

when a collector of opium pipes comes

along and points out a little detail which

he says, convinces him that the writer

never studied carefully the facts of

oplum smoking, you give him no heed.

The story as a work of art convinced you

of its essential truth, and that was all that

The gallant British Major should stick

Republicans and Democrats.

ablest of the Texas Democrats. He has been

Attorney-General of that State and Judge of

the Court of Appeals. He was the recognized

leader of the State Democracy until 1892,

when the radical and Populistic element

overthrew the old conservative and ortho-

dox Democracy. The triumph of the new

and violent principles was complete in 1896.

Judge CLARK could not accept the Chicago

platform. The Bryanism of 1899 is a still

wider divagation from the original and es-

sential Democratic tenets. In a letter,

found in the #!. Louis Globe-Democrat,

which has drawn and deserves attention,

The Hon. GEORGE CLARK is one of the

you looked for.

to his mules.

them with too great enthusiaem?

sired to retain his office.

discussion.

rigorous interpretation of the statutes.

son's first inaugural message the organic principles of Jeffersonian Democracy: There is no doubt that two other motives "I. This is a representative republic and not a operated in favor of the Ministry. In almost all French Republicans of strong political convictions there is a rooted an-

tion:

the faith?"

democracy.

"2. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.
"3. Commerce and friendship with all nations, tipathy to clericalism. The intrusion of

Judge CLARE summarizes from JEFFER-

ntangling alliances with none. "4. The maintenance of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent adminis-

tration for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies. "5. The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor

of our peace at home and safety abroad. A jealous care of the right of elections by the people

"7. Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the "S. A well-disciplined militia.

"9. The supremacy of the civil over military "10. Economy in public expense. "11. The honest payments of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith.

"12. Encouragement of agriculture and of com-merce as its handmaid, "13. Diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason

person, with habeas corpus and trial by jury."

Judge CLARK takes up some of these principles, one after another, and shows that the present Republican party is much nearer the cardinal Democratic doctrines than the so-called Democratic party of today. "It is remarkable," he says, "that, notwithstanding the warnings of the great leader of Democracy in 1801, his successors in party leadership have abandoned the most material of the principles laid down by him for party guidance and party faith, and all those so abandoned have been appropriated and are in the possession of its political adversaries. Such, however, is the fact. The acts and tendencies of the Republican party to-day more nearly conform to the essential political doctrines of Mr. JEFFERSON than do those advocated by the latter-day leaders of Democracy. * * * In the vital essentials just announced the trend of the Republican party is very much nearer to the doctrines and practices of Mr. JEFFERSON than is the Democratic party.

CLARK in his demonstration. 1. The Democratic party does not stand for a representative government. The Nebraska platform, made by Col. BRYAN himself, calls for the Populist nostrum, styled the initiative and referendum. The Ohio and Massachusetts platforms imitate BRYAN and Nebraska in this regard. The leader of the Democratic party will not trust to Legislatures the power of legislation. He would have this work imperfect until ratified by the people. Direct government by the people and not representative government as recommended by Jefferson and hitherto and now practised is the restoration to power of M. MELINE, who modern Democratic theory.

which he founded." Let us follow Judge

did not hesitate to denounce in debate the 2. The Democratic party is not in favor prosecution now going on before the High of equal and exact justice to all men. The Court of Justice. They are disconcerted, statutes of Democratic Texas, for example, but not dismayed by the emphatic vote of allow farmers to combine, form Trusts and confidence which M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU raise prices, but shoemakers who should secured on Thursday, and they will try combine for the same purpose would be again to overthrow the Ministry when guilty of felony. So cattle raisers may the reciprocity treaty arranged between lawfully put up the price of meat, but France and the United States comes under butchers who try to do that same thing are liable to cool their heels in the clink. Laborers may form Trusts to raise wages, while other persons are punished for forming Trusts. So Texas and some other One of the English army officers now in Democratic States lay an occupation tax on this country on a mule-buying mission certain trades and professions and exempt has found time in the intervals of his ardufarmers and mechanics. Judge CLARK ous duties to indulge in some literary might have added that the Democratic procriticism. This particular soldier does not posal for a tax on all incomes above a cerapprove of Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING'S Indian tain amount violates the principle of equal stories. He does not commit himself to

and exact justice to all. any details, but condemns them all as " pre-3. Both parties are agreed as to the posterous," and says that the tales are policy of commerce and friendship with 'laughed at" in her Majesty's Eastern all nations, entangling alliances with no dominions. Now, if the "Plain Tales from

nation. 4. The Democrats are still ranting abou State rights, but in reality they are striving Orient, why is it that there are other Indian to increase the powers of the General Government. Col. BRYAN's plan of giving the Federal Government the power to decide what businesses shall be licensed and what commodities sold in the several States, his whole scheme for the discomfiture of the Trusts, is Hamiltonianism gone crazy. "No Republican," says JudgeCLARK, has ever thought of such an extension of Federal power and such a wholesale destruc-

tion of State rights." The Democratic proposal that Senators e elected by popular vote is another effort to subvert a principle regarded as of the first importance by the makers of the Constitution. Senators were to be exempt from popular clamor, responsible to the Legislatures which represent the people. In Judge CLARK's opinion the popular election of Senators "would tend to destroy the equilibrium between the States and the conservatism of checks and balances already too few in the Government. It would be a long step toward the election of President by popular vote, regardless of State lines, and would do more to abolish Mr. JEFFERSON's theory of proper and rightful government than any proposition yet advanced and agitated." Democrats generally favor, Republicans generally

oppose it. 5. Historically the Republican party has abored to preserve, the Democratic party o destroy the Government. Witness th Civil War. Since 1896 the Democratic party has been trying to impair the vigor of the Supreme Court, one of the greatest perhaps the greatest department of the Federal Government. Moreover, in seekng to deprive Federal Judges of the power to punish for contempt, the Democratic party is seeking to make the Federal Court

impotent. 6. In lieu of "the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the pubic faith," the Democratic party proposes to break the public faith and to repudiate half or thereabouts of the public debt. The Democratic party stands for the dishonest payment, the Republican party for the honest payment of the obligations of the Government.

7. Porto Rico and the Philippines have ome into the possession of the United States by a war which the Democratic party boasts that it forced upon the country. The Democrats now forbid the policy of expansion which has been enforced so steadily and with which JEF-FERSON is peculiarly associated, not only by the Louisiana purchase, but by his con stant adherence to the necessity and the legitimacy of expansion. "I am persuaded," he wrote on April 27, 1809, "no Constitution was ever before so well calcuated as ours for extensive empire and self government." The Democrats, while professing their veneration for JEFFERSON have forgotten that he was the great imperialist and expansionist.

The Democrats are making a great hullabaloo about an imaginary alliance

with England, our good friend in 1898, has Judge CLARK tries to answer the ques-What can a believer in the doctrines JEFFERSON for its sponsor. "In a letter to President Monnor, dated Oct. 24 of Mr. JEFFERSON do in the present attitude of parties, if he desires to preserve 1828, he said: 'Great Britain is the nation which

can do us the most harm of any one, or all, on earth, and with her on our side we need not fear the whole world. With her, then, we should most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship, and nothing would tend more to knit our affections than to be fighting once more side by side in the same cause."

As to the other Jeffersonian tenets, both parties are agreed, although Judge CLARK might have said that the majority of Kentucky Democrats seem averse to honest elections. He does not omit to mention, however, that the Democrats don't permit the negroes to have their votes counted. The conclusion of Judge CLARK's letter must be given in full:

"The Democratic party has 'in moments of error or of alarm ' stampeded from the principles of the founder and has allowed its ancient Hamiltonian enemy, the Republicans, to enter the innersanctuar; of its temple and carry away and appropriate to its own use the most vital of the principles so announced. In its pursuit of the phantom of demagogy, the Democratic party has thrown away the flag, which, in JEFFERSON's day, and for many years thereafter, stood for equal and exact justice to all men, for the rights of the States and the preservation of the general government in all its and for the sacred preservation of the public faith the national honor, and has permitted the Republicans to take it up and with it "14. Freedom of religion, of the press and of the march to victory. Will it retrace its steps and live? Will it ever 'regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety?" Let us wait and see."

There must be thousands of Democrats who, like Judge CLARK, are weary of a Democratic party which has nothing of Democracy save the name, which denies the fundamental Jeffersonian principles, and is straying even farther into the wilderness of wild, violent and unjust changes. The Democratic platform of 1899 is far worse than that of 1896. It not only attacks the public faith and the integrity of the Supreme Court, and proposes to destroy some of the most venerated institutions of government under the Constitution, but it sullenly resists inevitable growth and expansion. It would destroy much that has been held good and at the same time it would throw away new opportunities for the development of national power. The Republican party, on the other hand, represents all the vital principles of the old Democracy and is at once conservative and progressive. Names and prejudices cannot long keep the best Democratic minds of the South from the party and the policy which are not only the actual upholders of all that was best of the old Democratic belief, but which are indis-

pensable to the prosperity of the South. Self-interest and constitutional theory are drawing the South toward the Republican party. Only a Democratic reaction, a revolution as sudden and extreme as that of 1896, can save the Democratic party.

Phantom and Reality.

We invite all partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY, from the mildest to the most intense in their delusion, to compare with the facts of record a familiar eulogy of SCHLEY, found in this instance in a communication to the Washington Times over the signature "L. M.," and dated Nov. 13:

"SCHLEY himself believes in the adage that 'silence is golden,' and that his only answer to his detractors is to say nothing and obey orders. That is risdom of the highest kind and shows that Sources has more than an average amount of common sense.

To show that SCHLEY's failure to answer the charges made against him is not attributable to a liking for slience, and that the individual described above, a silent sailer wedded to the rule of obeying orders, is a myth, we only need turn to the written record, part of which is in SCHLEY's own hand.

When SCHLEY, being under hurry orders to go to Santiago, had turned back toward Key West in a state of panic or mental disorder, and received a second command to go at once to Santiago "at all hazards," he feebly responded: "Sorry but cannot obey the orders of the Depart The excuse for this, afterward ment." given to the Senate, was lack of coal. he report of every Captain in the squadron showed that the excuse was utterly without foundation. This is only one of his failures

to obey orders. This correspondent of the Times is also mistaken in imagining that SCHLEY has pursued a policy of silence. He has spoken once, and the manner of his so doing is a striking commentary upon his silence at

other times. Last summer SCHLEY wrote to Licutenant-Commander Hoposon, the navigating officer of the Brooklyn, asking him to deny a frequently published report showing SCHLEY guilty of falsehood in explaining to the United States Senate the cause of the Brooklyn's loop at Santiago. Honoson replied that he could not deny it, because it was true. Then SCHLEY in some way wheedled or threatened from Hoposon a bare statement describing the report as inaccurate in detail, Honoson sending at the same time another letter reaffirming

its truth in substance. Then SCHLEY spoke through the press. but not with honesty. Putting aside the vital half of Hongson's communications, he gave to the Washington Post for publication the Hodgson letter, which, when taken alone, made the facts appear the reverse of true. This was as distinctly an utterance of SCHLEY as if it had come from his own lips; and it was a lie. And the Navy Department proved it to be a lie. Since then SCHLEY has not broken silence again, but it was evidently for another reason than habitual taciturnity.

In this instance, moreover, SCHLEY did the dastardly deed of leaving Hodgson, whom he had misrepresented, to be accused of falsehood among his brother officers, who knew the facts.

If there is any one who really likes to see an officer of this character command an American ship, carry abroad the Stars and Stripes officially, and work the bitterest of wrongs to the Commander at Santiago, WILLIAM T. SAMPSON, and all other men of the Atlantic navy marked for promotion, he must be of a different state of mind from that which has carried the Navy of the United States through all its life to victory and honor.

A Harvard Club at Harvard. Major HENRY LEE HIGGINSON of Boston, to ing, was placed in a room; the lad was blindfolded whom Harvard owes the Soldiers' Field, has given the college \$150,000 for the conment from the basket was handed to him. He smelled of each and laid them in appropriate piles for each member of his family of five persons withstruction of a University Club. The purposes of the club were described by Major Higginson in a speech made at a mass

meeting of students in the Sanders Theatre: "There are to be large simple rooms where Harward men can meet on an equal footing. There are to be rooms for the different branches of college activities, social, athletic and other public works There are to be rooms where the men can assemble for games, to have a quiet talk, and a large hall whore the men can meet for unrestricted talk in publi where homeless graduates from other cities can be

The extraordinary increase of the number of undergraduates in recent years, the extent and diversification of social and at Fort Hill Fayette county. FRANK B. FARQUEAR. USIONTO PR., Nov. 16. with England. The policy of friendship athletic interests, and the divisions neces-

sarily produced by the elective system have perplexed the Harvard authorities. The old simple days of small classes have long gone by. Ciass patriotism itself must be strophied when the classes are composed of hundreds, not all entering at the same time nor graduating at the same time, and cut up into groups by differences of studies and pastimes. The change has its good as well as its bad, however much it may be deplored by the praisers of past time. In entimental college songs and at every college reunion it is pleasing to put the rouge of romance over the memories of undergraduate life and to regret much that has been well lost. The now cracked bell in Harvard Hall sounds to the ears of memory much more melodicusly than it sounded when it hurried huddling and yawning youth to Appleton Chapel at hours mpossible to the less uncomfortable if not less robust piety of to-day. Who doesn't venerate the amiable Jones, the ringer of that instrument of pain? Yet at 6:30 A. M. Jones might have been the executioner, so

unwelcome were his services. What the Memorial dining hall is to that ancient ugly railroad station, near the old Holmes house, where commons, and not too long commons, used to be served—that the new Harvard is to the Harvard of a quar ter a century ago. There are some beautiful gates now to that yard in which a ruder generation was not allowed to smoke and to which it regarded a board walk as a vast improvement. Compare the Hemenway gymnasium with that little gas house of a gymnasium surrounded by a chain, where MOLINEUX was the sable guardian. "Class feeling" has gone to join horse cars and the patron and the little blue catalogue in the store rooms of Time, that oldest of

goodies." In the crowded life of the present Harvard, one may still live as he sweetly pleases. He may make his own friends or go without them, be as sociable as he chooses or as lonely a youth as the ingenious Mr. Flandrau shows or invents for 'Harvard Episodes." It is a city and you are under no obligations to know your neighbors. The old American college ideal was a sweet little spot where the halcyon brooded and you walked arm-in-arm under the elms with your little mates. It was a good ideal and is substantially preserved in some fortunate institutions, albeit most of the country colleges are highly urban and purple and fine linen are worn in Arcadis. But where the conditions have hanged, the existence of the old order of things is impossible. It has ceased at Cambridge. It is ceasing or is only artitificial at New Haven. New times, new manners.

Harvard men don't pretend to love one another simply as Harvard men. They are sincerely attached to Harvard. Not merely as the nurse of their days of cubhood, but as a figure of a splendid historic continuity, the college is dear to its sons. The club founded by Major Higginson will be a centre of undergraduate life. It will or should be a common meeting place for the students and graduates. It will bring all sorts of students, social conditions, opinions, prejudices, ambitions into contact. It ought to teach the athlete that the "grind" is not half a bad fellow, inspire the "grind" to imitate the athlete a little. make the recluse a little more sociable, knock off the rough edges of the schoolboy playing man, soften the cheek of the snot and teach tolerance to all its members. To the graduate on a pilgrimage it will be a welcome haven. Unless Cambridge has greatly changed a stranger might easily starve there.

We believe that some memorial of the Harvard men who died in the Spanish war will be included in the new building. The giver of the Soldiers' Field and of the Harvard University Club will receive the banks of all Harvard men.

Men of this generation recognize in Wir.-LIAM P. Dillivowan the man most fitted to take up in the United States Senate the duties and responsi-bilities that were borne by the venerable and revered Mountill.—Mantpelier Davity Journal.

What's the matter with your Uncle JONATHAN Ross, now sitting in the late Senator Monatta's seat by the grace of Governor SMITH?

Sorrow in Cambridge, joy in New Haven The high hopes of Dr. ELIOT's debaters have tumbled, while Dr. HADLEY's combination has lone better than most of its friends expected. It was a rattling game and the draw should a sufficient honor for both sides. Yale has braced up in her most brillian style. Harvard finds the end of the sensor rather unsatisfactory, but at least she has not Better luck and bigger been conquered. figures to the better eleven next fall!

The Schley case exists. It cannot be done away with until settled in accordance with right and justice. The partisans of SCHLEY have made it political. The idea that it can be ignored by any party responsibly connected with it contradicts every known rule of politics.

Probation Before Marriage.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Noticing in yesterday's Sun the account of a young man who broke his marriage engagement after his flancée had made a visit of four weeks to his parents. I think he did very wisely under the circumstances, and I think if every one contemplating marriage would try the probationary plan as he did, and invite the young woman to visit his parents for four weeks, it would be

to visit his parents for four weeks, it would be a good test, and prevent a great many unhappy marriages.

Speaking from personal experience, I think nine-tenths of the married men are unhappy, and probably as many women. This could be prevented if the plan of probation were carried out. In this respect I think the Jewish people are a great deal more careful and sincere in their love-making and match-making than the so-called Christians, and as a people they are much more happy and contented in their marital relations.

If anything can be done to preventill advised.

If anything can be done to prevent ill-advise It anything can be done to prevent ill-advise marriages are ill-advised I think it should be done, and the probationar precaution which the young man referred to prour paper, took, seems to be one to be imitated.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17.

Human Being with an Animal's Power o

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Referring to the article in the Sun of yesterday, copied from the Indian Lancet, concerning human odors, it may be interesting to record that the fifteen-year-old son of a prominent citizen of this town has a power of scent for the human odor almost equal to that possessed by bloodhounds. He has been subjected to the following test: A clothes-basket, containing the family laundry, fresh from the cleansing and iron-

and in the presence of witnesses each separate gar-

Scent.

out an error. It was done purely by the sense of His possession of the acute sense was discovered one evening during the absence of his mother when the pajamas of the three sons were brought in together. The sons were nearly of a size and the father, unable to tell "which was which," expressed his doubt. The gifted boy at once volunteered to apportion them by the odor and succeeded. He did

ot consider it an unusual feat and can trail his brothers about the suburban place where they live. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 15. Simbaldy. To the Epiros of The Sus-Sir. How does Simbaldy Ballaby strike you? He is a miner and lives

THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

The news of the last twenty-four hours is mostly made up of belated despatches from both the British and Boer sides. The most mportant item as regards the campaign in Natal is the official announcement from Pretoria that the Bulwer railway bridge across the Tugela river at Colenso was totally destroyed last We inesday. By this, either retreat or advance are cut off for the British, and the transport for the relieving force, whenever it moves, will have to be by baggage animals. presenting long drawn out trains liable to continual interruption by the Boers. especially in the rougher country. South of the Tugela the Boers appear to be in considerable force in scattered detachments continually on the move, demonstrating and reconnoltring the country between the Tugela and Mool Hills behind Estcourt, near where, at Enu-radale, a strong body with several field guns is reported to have taken up a position, while another was posted at Weenen the passage of the Tugela by the Ladysmith road from Esteourt. Another force is reported on the main road going west from Estcourt toward the Basuto Hills and the south-western

passes of the Drakensberg. North of the Tugels the Helpmakaar pass on the Greytown-Dundee road is held by a strong force with artillery. This place was an old Boer stronghold in the days when they occupied Natal before the last trek into the Transreal. The object of the occupation of Helpmakenr is to guard the flank of a possible retreat before an advancing British force from south of the Tugela; it also holds in observation the passage of the Buffalo river at Rorke's Drift, the scene of the great fight with the Zulus in 1877.

At Ladysmith the position appears to be unchanged, the garrison being reported in good spirits and supplies still ample. There have been rumors to the contrary, which, however, have not been substantiated. The bombardment continues intermittently, but apparently with little effect, while the British garrison seems to be economizing both its small arm and artiflery ammunition. Sortles have been made without result and the Boers tenaciously maintain their positions.

Along the south side of the Orange River the Boers are actively patrolling the country, and Aliwal North has been occupied, it and the neighboring district being declared annexed to the Orange Free State. Storm Berg Mountains between Molteno and Sterkstrom has also been occupied, thus cutting off direct communication with the north beyond Queenstown on the East London line. Gen. Lord Methuen is said to have left Cape Town for the Orange River, which probably means Hopetown, as there is no British force eastward of the Cape Town-Kimberley railway. It is from there that the onward move to Kimberley is being organized.

There are now arrived in South Africa 27,000 of the first corps of Gen. Buller's army, but they have been so dispersed in Natal and Cape Colony that no general advance can be made until the arrival of the troops composing the second corps, and the drafts to fill up the losses incurred since the beginning of the campaign. The want of a sufficient cavalry force is severely felt on the British side and militates

against a vigorous offensive.

The employment of the Bamangwatos under Khama by Col. Plummer in Rhodesia against the Boers, is likely to seriously complicate matters. A large section of the Basutos are said to be preparing to rise against the British. while the Pondos of Pondoland, about midway between East London and Durban on the east coast, are reported preparing to rise against the white settlers. The natives in Zululand are also said to be becoming unruly and threatening the whites. This perhaps is the most serious news of the moment, and may become an important factor in the general result of the war. The calling out of the volunteers in some of the Cape Colony districts is regarded as intended to test the sentiment of the Dutch Afrikanders, and their response is awaited with great interest.

FOWLERS AND FISHERS.

An Enthusiast Protests Against Putting

Birds on a Level with Fishes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SU: I unually wear by THE SUN. This morning I am ready to swear at it. I am hurt by the attitude you take in your article on "Fowlers and Fishers." It has taken away from me at least a week's growth. I seldom trouble you, but this time I must lodge a protest in order to clear my con-

Most of those who give any thought to the subject of the slaughter of bird-life for woman's adornment recognize the fact that it is not | Dututh harbor will be run all the coming winter cruelty in woman's nature that is responsible at all, but her vanity and thoughtlessness.

"Mischief is wrought by want of thought,

I venture the assertion that not one woman out of a hundred has any idea when she purchases a seagull's wing for her bonnet that at that moment the hird from which it was ruth. lessly torn may be flopping helplessly about somewhere on the seashore fed by its companions, as was reported in a news item in THE SUN only a few days ago. Of course birds robbed in this fashion die a lingering. niserable (and to the human family) disgrace ful death long before their pinions reach the Fifth avenue millinery shop.

Let the average young woman find herself in the haunt of the song-bird of a fine spring

the hant of the song-bird of a fine spring morning, just as the sun comes peeping over the hills, let her take a sent on the moss-covered bowlder and keep her eyes and ears open, and in the course of an hour she will have gained a love for those beautiful denizens of the woodlands that will last her a lifetime. Let her come a second time and I venture to say she will live an old maid it necessary rather than be responsible for the slaughter of one of those dainty forms of beauty and music.

Fishes indeed! Who would mention the pike in the same breath with the humming bird, or who would think of the eel without disgust while drinking in the music of the oriois or the car-bird? What are they good for but to be used for food, as intended by the Creator? In life they are not in evidence and when taken they are not objects of asthetic interest.

Bird life is created beautiful to gladden the heart of man through the eye and is endowed with its nowers of music to enrapture through the sense of hearing. Why should man slaughter them either for his own goort or for his wife's adornment? Shame on the woman who allows it and it is she who can stop it when she chooses. Let her stick to the plumage of the villatic fowl or the canvastack and there will be no kick coming from any quarter.

Nov. 10.

PRINTING WITHOUT INK.

Electrically Charged Type Mark the Paper.

From The I ublishers' Weekly. The English trade papers have within the past six months devoted considerable space to the discussion of printing without ink, a subject which has considerable interest to all who are engaged in making books whether they be papermakers, printers or publishers. The basis of this scheme is an invention for printing by an electrical process, the patents covering which have been acquired by an English c rporation.

From what can be gathered from the various rinted accounts, the printing by this method is effected without the use of ink in any form, by simply bringing the plate in contact with chemically damped paper, linen, with, wood, or other material, the result being a good, clear impression, the density of which can be varied as desired. The print obtained by this process resembles in clearness a copperplate or litho-engraving, and is obtained in a more simple manner than by letterpress printing. The ordinary printers' type blocks. forms, stereotypes or electrotypes, constitute in themselves a suitable printing surface, and may be

ENSIGN GHERARDI, LIFE SAVER.

For the Third Time the Navy Department

Records His Herolam in Days of Peace. The Navy Department, for the third time within three years, has recorded officially the bravery of Ensign Walter Bockwell Gherardi and it is interesting to note that in each case the young officer's heroism found its opportunity in time of peace and that it was exerted

Three sailors were swept overboard from the

in the saving of life.

battleship Maine in a tremendous gale off Hatters on Feb. 6, 1807, and Gherardi, then a navalendet, volunteered to take a boat to their navalendet, volunteered to take a boat to their rescue. The boat was destroyed five minutes after it was launched and the cadet and his crew were rescued with lifelines.

Several months later, while Gherardi was attached to the Texas, then at the Brookien Navy Yard, he plunged overboard dressed in uniform and rescued a drowning sallor.

Capt. A. S. Snow, Commandant of the United States Naval Station at San Juan. Forto Rico, has reported to the Navy Department Ensign Gherardi's latest feat. In the cyclone of Aug 8, 1858, the schooner Concepcion loaded with 150 emigrants from Santa Domingo and the sleamer Vasco dragged their auchors and went ashore in the harbor of Mayasuez. Ensign Gherardi and J. J. Jiminea. Ensign Gherardi and J. J. Jiminea. Ensign Gherardi and J. J. Jiminea at its height and the wind was terrific. Gherardi injunged into the water with his clothes on and saved, with the assistance of Jiminez, such members of the crew and passengers of the Concepcion as the waves brought within reach. All but five or six people who did not dare to jump into the water were saved, and after providing them with sheiter Gherardi led his little party of rescuers to the relief of the crew of the steamer Vasco, which was beating herself to pieces on the beach a few hundred yards from the Concepcion. The Vasco threw out a life line but it fell short of the shore. The rescuing party formed a line, by joining hands, which extended out into the surf with Gherardi in the lead. By this expecient, which was the only possible one in the circumstances, Gherardi and the Wise as were saved from the schooner Conception and the steamer Vasco is undoubtedly due to Ensign Gherardi's efficient leadership and his heroic personal efforts. The state on the same of the theorem of the schooner Conception and the steamer vasco in the schooner Conception and the steamer vasco in the schooner Conception and the steamer vasco in the schooner Conception and the steamer the schooner Gherardi who was retired in 1854 after a gallant career in the rescue. The boat was destroyed five minutes after it was launched and the cadet and his

from an lilness brought on by his exposure at Mayrguez.

Commander Bowman McCaila had no more gallant men on the Marbhehead than the naval cadets and ensigns who worked in the boats dragging for hidden mines, as regar tless of the hostile fire from shore as the mast seasoned veterans. If was Ensign Irvin V. Gillis of the Porter who jumped overboard and unscrewed the warshead of a floating torpedo that threatened his boat. Cadet Powell commanded the boat that waited to rescue Hobson, and Lieut. Victor Blue made himself famous by daring feats afloat and ashore.

FICTIMS OF THE MAINE DISASTER. Those Buried in Hayana to Be Brought to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.-Brig.-Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, commanding the Military Department of Havana Province and Pinar del Rio, had an interview to-day with Acting Secretary Allen of the navy about the removal to the United States of the bodies of the men who lost their lives in the destruction of the battleship Maine. All the bodies recovered, with the exception of a few sent to Key West, were interred in the Cristobal Colon Cemetery. Havana. The plot in which they were buried has not been kept in good order and the Navy Department has decided that it is advisable to disinter them and give them a last resting place in the Arlington National Cemetery near Washington. Gen, Lee suggested that an effort be made to recover from the wreck of the Maine the bodies of the men which are known to be in the vessel. Only about half the bodies were recovered and buried ashore. The Navy Department will take this suggestion under consideration. exception of a few sent to Key West, were

Hot Pond for Winter Saw Mills.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.
Dillutin, Minn., Nov. 16.—There will be an enormous log crop in the country around the head of Lake Superior and the upper Mississippi Biver the coming winter. In the section where the pine cut into boards at Duluth is lumbered, and in Itases county, directly west from Duluth, there will be out the coming winter not less than 1,200,000,000 feet of standing timber. To cut this enormous quantity of pine will be an army of 15,000 men and 5,000 horses and ozen. The old-time method of floating logs to mills by rivers has given place in this region to the more modern and quicker way of hauling by steam railway. Logging railroads, built on the bes grades, of substantial character, with heavy rails and modern locomotives, thread the woods of this porth eastern part of Minnesots, where rivers do not run and timber is brought out by them that would other-

eise remain till destroyed by fire or age. Under the pressure of modern demands and conditions the old methods of operating mills only during the summer season has given way to a more comical one, and half a dozen large mills on This operation is made possible by the construction of a "hot pond" into which the logs brought to the mills by rail are dumped, and where they remain till the frost is out of them, and they can be drawn up into the milis. A hot pond is a large en closure in stream or lake into which the exhaust steam from the mill's engines is discharged, keep ing the water from freezing in any weather the Northwest can produce. By the use of the steam read instead of streams for bringing the logs to mill and by the hot pond for caring for them, once there,

Women's Vells and Red Noses

continuous sawmill operations are permitted.

From the Berliner Klinische Wochenschrift The development of abnormal reduess of the nose a consequence of the wearing of a veil in winter. The discoluration is most prenounced at those points where the veil is most intimately applied to the face. The effect is due partly to the mechanical action of the sharp and rough texture upon a sensi tive skin, and to the influence of the watery vapor that collects within its meshes and prevents evapo ration. Blood is thus driven from the tip of the nose to adjacent parts, whose blood vessels in consequence become enlarged and conspicuous. The condition is aggravated if the use of the veil is persisted in on passing from a cold to a warm atmosphere. The alterations tend to become permanent the longer the veil is worn without airing, the longe its injurious action is maintained by compression, the colder the season, and the greater the exposure, Sometimes the cheeks are also affected similarly. When the use of a veil is necessary, it should not extend below the masal crifices, so as to permit the escape of watery vapor. Further, it should not be too heavy, nor should it be too tight

A Plague of Rats in Denmark. From the London News,

In Denmark a campaign against rate is being prosecuted with ricor. It was originally started in Copenhagen, where the alarming multiplication of rate induced the municipal authorities to pay a cortain sum for each dead rat. An official report of the statistics of rat slaughter has been issued every week since the opening of the campaign. In the first week the rat catchers, professionals and ama-teurs, gave in the heads of 0,000 rats, in the second week 6,616, in the third week 6,780. We are told that the average weekly bill of mortality among the rat population of Copenhagen has now risen to about 10,000. Other towns and communes followed the example of the capital, and the Danes are making a patriotic attempt to exterminate "the petty wolf," as Hendrik not inaptly named the rat.

The Enormous Sermons of the Past. From Col. T. W. Hisginson's Address on Puriton

Gratory. We find that the Puritan oratory, in quantity, At least, if not in quality, was enough to overpower the most daring modern mind. Holy Master Cotton two slergymen-elders they would then have been two stergymen—enters they would then have been called—to accompany him, and they preached a sermon aptece on every one of the forty days of the veyage. After every meal they had a sermon. We know that when sampel Sewall, afterward her known as Judge Sewall, preached his tirst sermon, he was too shy to look at the hour glass, and preached for two hours and a half before he get to the end of the sermon.

themselves a suitable printing surface, and may be used in a similar way, merely coming into contact with the daimed paper to form the print.

The clemical additions to the paper which make it suscept die to the paper to form the print.

The clemical additions to the paper which make it suscept die to the pipe, and are said to be so cheap as to cause to appreciable increase in cast. The paper does not depreciate by keeping in stock, and can be supplied to the printer in the usual form of first reans and in roses. It is the intention of the patientees to grant licenses on moderate terms to papermakers, so that there will be no necessity for changing the use alsource of supply. The say ng to those who adopt electrical printing will be primarily, in the cest of the ink and in time and labor.

It is claim d that all printing presses on on in use can be adopted at a small cost, for electrical inkless printing. He only changes will be to leave out the rollers and all movable parts of the inking arrangement. It a time sheet of fine rolled line are made in New York. As a matter of fact a person on a sirect and the rollers and all movable parts of the inking arrangement. It a time sheet of fine rolled line are made in New York. As a matter of fact a person on a sirect law in which is a more smettle thing to do the arrangement. It a time sheet of fine rolled line are not be adopted in New York induses you are leading to have the posts as now arranged in New York induses you are to turn right about the bending of turn, half a block away.

Brooklink which is a mind of the head of the patientees of the street which is a more smettle thange to wait unit the card is about the posts as now arranged in New York induses you are to turn right about the bending of turn, half a block away.

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